Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EXPERIMENT I.

Method of Magnetising; and, first, of Communicating the Power by Contact.

Provide a magnet, armed or unarmed, and (if armed) make one of the feet of the armour, and one of the poles pass over a plate of tempered steel, such as the blade of a knife, but proceeding always in the same direction, from the middle, for example, towards the point. After performing this operation a certain number of times, the plate of iron will be found possessed of an attractive force.

The case will be the same, if a long slender bit of steel be left a long time attached to a magnet: the steel by remaining in that situation, will acquire the magnetic property, it will have poles like the magnet, so that the north pole will be at the end, which was near the south pole of the stone, and the end, which touched the north pole, will become the south pole.

EXPERIMENT II.

Method of making an Artificial Magnet with Bars of Steel.

Provide twelve bars of tempered steel, about six inches in length, six lines in breadth, and two in thickness. Care must be taken to mark them at one of their extremities, before they are tempered. Arrange six of these bars in a straight line, but so as to be in contact, and that the marked ends shall be directed to the north; take an armed magnet, and place it on one of these bars, with its north pole towards the marked end, and the south pole towards the other end: then move the stone over the whole line, beginning at the *unmarked* end of the first, and repeat this operation three or four times.

When this is done,, remove the two bars, in the middle, and substitute them for those at the two extremities, which must be placed in the middle; then move the stone in the same direction over the four bars in the middle only (for it is needless to comprehend those at the extremities) and invert the whole line: that is turn up the face, which was turned downward, and magnetize the bars again in the same manner, taking care to transpose the bars at the extremities into the place of the middle ones.

By these means, you will have six magnetized bars, which must be formed into two parcels, each containing three. In these parcels, the northern extremity must be towards the same side, but when the one parcel is placed upon the other, care must be taken, that the northern extremity of the bars of the one, may rest upon the southern extremities of those of the other. These two parcels must touch at their upper part, and be separated on the other side: this separation may be effected by means of a bit of wood, placed between them.

(To be Continued.)

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

VIEW OF THE NATURAL SMALL-POX, &C, BY JOHN ADDINGTON, ESQ.

HISTORY.

FOR twelve centuries, this disease has been known to continue its ravages, destroying in every year an immense proportion of the whole population of the world.

NATURAL SMALL-POX.

General character....In some instances mild, but for the most part violent, painful, loathsome, contagious, and dangerous to life.

Mortality....One in six, who have the disease, dies. At least half of mankind have it; consequently one in twelve of the human race perish by one disease! In London, 3000 annually. In the United Kingdom, 40,000.

Danger....One in three, has a dangerous disease.

Contagion....Contagion always accompanies it.

INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

General character....For the most part mild, but in some instances violent, painful, loathsome, contagious, and dangerous to life.

Mortality....One in three hundred, inoculated dies. In London, probably one in one hundred! Inoculation of Small-pox, by spreading the disease, has increased its general mortality by 17 in every 1000.

Danger....One in thirty or forty, has a dangerous disease.

Contagion....Contagion always accompanies it.

INOCULATED COW-POX.

General character....Uniformly mild, inoffensive, free from pain or danger, and an infallible preventative of the small-pox.

Mortality....Never fatal.

Danger.......No danger.

Contagion....Not contagious.

An Illustration in favour of Vaccine Inoculation.

By observing, that the going through small-pox, in the casual way, by the inoculation of it, and by exciting the cow-pox, in place of the small-pox, might be compared to crossing a river in three different ways.

1. By swimming, or wading through it, by which 97 out of 1000 perished.
2. By going over in boats; in which from six to nine per thousand were lost, and
3. By means of a bridge, on the passage of which neither adult nor child perished; not an individual; except from such casualties as might operate in other situations.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

CREDULITY is the growth of every country, where correct views of things do not prevail, and where mankind will not think and reflect. Our country has been disgraced by the proceedings of the witch of Carnmoney and her dupes, where the effects of credulity and superstition were so tragically exemplified. An instance of a similar, or rather grosser delusion, has occurred in England, as appears from an account prefixed to *a sermon against witchcraft, preached in the parish church of Great Paxton, in the county of Huntingdon, July* 17, 1808, *by the Rev. Isaac Nicholson A. M. curate.* It is no less useful to give a record of the follies and vices, than of the wisdom and virtue of mankind.

A brief account of the attack on the person of an Izzard, and the circumstances which led to it, in the year 1593, an indelible mark of infamy was stamped upon the inhabitants of Warboys, in the county of Huntingdon, for their folly and wickedness in carrying to trial, and afterwards to execution three of their unfortunate parishioners for the alleged offence of witchcraft. The better informed part of the community may believe that the doctrine of witchcraft has long been exploded, and that it does not in this enlightened age, disgrace even the lowest orders of the people of England; but the following statement of facts, will convince them of their mistake, and allowing for the difference of science and civilization, will show that Great Paxton, in the same county, is more than upon a level with Warboys for ignorance, credulity, and barbarity.

In the afternoon of Wednesday the seventeenth of February last, Alice Brown, a young woman of Great Paxton, imprudently ventured across the ice which then covered the surface of the Ouse. A thaw of some hours had rendered the ice unsafe, and she had not walked many yards upon it, before it gave way, and let her into the river. From this perilous situation she providentially extricated herself, and reached the opposite bank, where her friend Fanny Amey, scarcely less terrified than herself at what had happened, stood anxiously waiting for her. Shivering and frightened she hastened to her father's house, about a quarter of a mile from the river, and almost as soon as she entered it, was seized with a strong epileptic fit. Fanny Amey had been subject to epilepsy for several months previous to this period, and therefore it is not at all surprising that she should be sympathetically affected, and fall into similar convulsions.

Alice Brown did not speedily get over the effects of her fright; her distressing fits returned at short intervals, and disqualified her for every kind of work; indeed she was so much reduced by them, that her friends began to despair of her recovery. Inquiring after the state of her health on the 5th of April, I was astonished and grieved to hear from her brother that her fits, weakness, and dejection were ascribed to the effect of witchcraft. "She is under an ill tongue," said the youth. "As sure as you are alive, Sir," continued the man who stood by, "she is